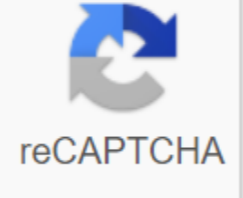




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## Bantu migration in central africa pdf

Study Objectively Explain how the migration of bantu influenced Swahili cultures Key moments of the expansion of Bantu is the name for the postulated millennial series of migrations of speakers of the original proto-bantu language group. Основным доказательством такого расширения является лингвистический язык, а именно то, что языки, на которых говорят в субокуляторальной Африке, удивительно похожи друг на друга. It seems likely that the expansion of Bantu-speaking people from their main region in West Africa began around 1,000g. BC The Western Branch may have followed the coast and major rivers of the Congo system to the south, reaching central Angola around 500 BC Further east, Bantu-speaking communities reached a large Central African rainforest, and by 500 BC innovative groups had emerged in the savannahs in the south, in what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola and zambia. Another stream of migration, moving east to 1000 BC, created a new large population center near the Great Lakes of East Africa. Pioneer groups reached present-day Kwazulu-Natal in southern Africa by 300 AD along the coast, and the present province of Limpopo (formerly Northern Transvaal) by 500 AD Until the expansion of agriculture and pastoralism of the African peoples, South Africa was inhabited by hunter-gatherers and former pastoralists. The expansion of Bantu introduced the Bantu peoples to central, southern and south-east Africa for the first time, in regions where they had previously been absent. Proto-Bantu migrants in the process assimilated and/or displaced a number of earlier inhabitants. Relatively powerful Bantu-speaking states on a scale larger than local leaders began to appear in the regions when the Bantu peoples settled in the 13th century. By the 19th century, groups without any previous distinction had gained political and economic prominence. The traditional branch of the languages of Niger and Congo. It is not known how many of them exist today, but the ethnologist has 535 languages. They are spoken mainly to the east and south of present-day Cameroon, in regions commonly known as Central Africa, south-east Africa and south Africa. The expansion of Bantu Postulated the millennial series of migrations of the original proto-bantu speakers of the language group. Основным доказательством такого расширения является лингвистический язык, а именно то, что языки, на которых говорят в субокуляторальной Африке, удивительно похожи друг на друга. Monomatapa Portuguese is the name of the kingdom of Mutapa, the kingdom of Shona, which stretched from the sambezi through the Limpopo River in the Indian Ocean in southern Africa, in that modern state of zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, and parts of Namibia and Botswana, stretching well into present-day zambia. Its founders are descendants of the builders who built Great zimbabwe. Kwazulu-Natal Province established in 1994, when the zulu of Bantustan Kwazulu (The Place of zulu in zulu) and natal province were merged. It is located in the south-east of the country, enjoying a long coastline near the Indian Ocean and dividing the borders with three other provinces and countries of Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho. Trekboers of nomadic pastoralists descended mainly from Dutch colonists, French Huguenots and German Protestants in the Cape colony (founded in 1652). They began to migrate to the interior of what is now Cape Town in the late 17th century and throughout the 18th century. The expansion of Bantu is the name of the millennial series of migrations of the original proto-bantu carriers. Основным доказательством такого расширения является лингвистический язык, а именно то, что языки, на которых говорят в субокуляторальной Африке, удивительно похожи друг на друга. Attempts to trace the exact route of the expansion, to correlate it with archaeological evidence and genetic evidence were not convincing. Many aspects of expansion are still in doubt or highly contested. The linguistic core of the Bantu family of languages, a branch of the Niger-Congo language family, is located in the neighboring region of Cameroon and Nigeria. From this core began to expand some 3,000 years ago, when one stream entered East Africa, and the other streams go south along the African coast of Gabon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola, or inland along many rivers of the Congo River, flowing from south to north. Expansion eventually reached southern Africa as early as 300 AD Expansion It seems likely that the expansion of Bantu-speaking people from their main region in West Africa began around 1000 BC Although early models suggested that early speakers were both iron use and agriculture, archaeology showed that they did not use iron until as early as 400 BC, although they were agricultural. The Western Branch, not necessarily linguistically different, according to Christopher Eret, followed the coast and major rivers of the Congo system to the south, reaching central Angola around 500 BC Further east, Bantu-speaking communities reached a large Central African rainforest, and by 500 BC innovative groups had appeared in the savannahs in the south, at what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo Angola and zambia. Another stream of migration, moving eastwards to 1000 BC, created a new large population centre near the Great Lakes of East Africa, where a rich environment maintained a dense population. The movement of small groups to the south-east of the Great Lakes region was faster, with initial settlements widely dispersed near the coast and near rivers due to relatively harsh agricultural conditions in areas adjacent to the Pioneering groups have reached modern modern by 300 AD along the coast and present-day province of Limpopo (formerly North Transvaal) by 500 AD Expansion of Bantu. Map of legends: 1 and 2000-1500 BC origin; 2 and around 1500 BC the first migrations; 2.a - East Africa, 2.b - West Africa; 3 - 1000-500 BC Core of Urve East Africa; 4-7 - advance to the south; 9'500 BC the core of the Congo; 10 - CE 0-1000 last stage. The human consequences of the archaeological, linguistic, genetic and environmental data of bantu show that the expansion of the Bantu has been a long process of multiple human migrations. Prior to the expansion of agriculture and pastoralism of African peoples, South Africa was inhabited by hunter-gatherers and former pastoralists. The expansion of Bantu introduced the Bantu peoples to central, southern and south-east Africa for the first time, in regions where they had previously been absent. The migrant proto-banta in this process assimilated and/or displaced a number of earlier inhabitants they encountered, including the Pygmies and Coysan in the centre and south, respectively. They also encountered some Afro-Asian emissons groups in the southeast that migrated from Northeast Africa. In East and south Africa, Bantu speakers may have adopted livestock from other non-related peoples who spoke the Kushit and Nilotic languages they encountered. The practice of grazing reached the extreme south several centuries before bantu-speaking migrants did so. Between the 13th and 15th centuries, relatively powerful Bantu-speaking states on a scale larger than local chiefs began to appear in the Great Lakes region, in the savannah south of the Central African rainforest, and on the zambezi River, where the kings of Monomatapa built the famous Great zimbabwe complex. Such processes of public education have been taking place more and more often since the 16th century. This was probably due to denser populations, which led to a more specialized division of labour, including military power, while at the same time overshadowing them. Other factors include increased trade between African communities and European and Arab traders on the coast, technological development of economic activity and new methods in the political and spiritual ritualization of the royal family as a source of national strength and health. By the time The Great zimbabwe ceased to be the capital of a major trading empire, Bantu speakers were present in much of southern Africa. Two main groups developed: Nguni (Xhosa, sulu, Swaziland), which has the eastern coastal plains, and Soto Tswana, who lived in the inner territory of the plateau. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, two major events took place. Trekboers were colonizing new areas of southern Africa, moving northeast from the Cape colony, and they came into contact with Xhosa, southern Nguni. At the same time, dozens of small clans were inhabited in present-day Kwazulu-Natal, one of which was zulu, and then a particularly small clan, had no local difference. In 1816, Shaka, one of the most influential monarchs of the Kingdom of sulu, joined the throne of zulu. Within a year, he conquered the neighbouring clans and made zulu the most important ally of the large Mtwewa clan, which was in competition with the Ndwandwe clan for supremacy in the northern part of present-day Kwazulu-Natal. Currently, 300-600 ethnic groups in Africa speak Bantu and are classified as Bantu peoples. It is not known how many Bantu language exists today, but the ethnologist has 535. They are spoken mainly to the east and south of present-day Cameroon, in regions commonly known as Central Africa, south-east Africa and south Africa. Parts of the Bantu district include languages from other language families. postulated millennial series of migrations of carriers of the original proto-bantu language group Chronological Review after Nurse and Philipson (2003): 2.b - Western Core of East Bantu 4-7: Advance to South 9 and 2500 BP: Core of Congo 10 and 2000-1000 BP : The Last Phase of The Bantu Expansion is the main migration series of proto-traditional-bant-speaking groups, which has spread from the original core around West Africa and Central Africa for most of sub-Saharan Africa. In the process, proto-bantu-speaking settlers displaced or absorbed the earlier groups of hunter-gatherers and pastoralists they encountered. The main evidence for this expansion is linguistic language - many languages spoken in Subakutial Africa are remarkably similar, indicating the general cultural origin of their native speakers. The linguistic core of the Bantu languages, part of the Niger-Congo family, is located in the surrounding regions of Cameroon and Nigeria. However, attempts to trace the exact route of the expansion, to correlate it with archaeological evidence and genetic evidence were not final; thus, while it is widely accepted that the expansion has taken place, many aspects of it are still in doubt or highly contested. It is believed that the expansion occurred in at least two waves, between approximately 3,000 and 2000 years ago (approximately 1000 BC 1). Linguistic analysis shows that the expansion continued in two directions: the first passed through the forest area of the Congo (towards East Africa), and the second - and possibly others - went south along the African coast to Gabon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola, or inland along many southern and northern rivers of the Congo River system. Teh reached southern Africa, probably as early as 300 AD. The 60,000-m2 area of Anmilla, located here on the border, was identified as containing the remnants of the Bantu, which remained at home as the bulk of the Bantu-speakers had moved away from the region. Archaeological evidence from individual works by Gene Guro (1979, 1986 and 1988) and Rigobert Vuche (2000) in the region shows that the region has been inhabited by the same culture for 5 millennia, from 3000 BC to the present. Most groups in the Bamenda Highlands (employed for 2 millennia to date), several southern and adjacent to the Anmilla region, have an ancient history of origin from the north towards the Anmilla region. Initially archaeologists believed that they could find archaeological similarities in the ancient cultures of the region that Bantu-speaking were held to pass. Linguists, by classifying languages and creating a genealogical table of relationships, believed that they could reconstruct elements of material culture. In their view, the expansion was due to the development of agriculture, ceramics and the use of iron, which allowed the use of new environmental zones. In 1966, Roland Oliver published an article in which these correlations are presented as a reasonable hypothesis. The hypothetical expansion of Bantu displaced or assimilated the protohoisan hunter who had previously inhabited South Africa. In East and south Africa, Bantu speakers may have adopted livestock from other non-related peoples who spoke the Kushit and Nilotic languages they encountered. The practice of grazing reached the extreme south several centuries before bantu-speaking migrants did so. Archaeological, linguistic, genetic and environmental evidence all support the conclusion that Bantu's expansion was a significant human migration. Languages Niger and Congo Main Article: The languages of The Niger-Congo Niger-Congo Family consists of a huge group of languages distributed throughout sub-Saharan Africa. The Benue-Congo branch includes Bantu languages throughout Central, Southern and East Africa. The use of tone is a feature of most languages in Niger and The Congo, including Bantu languages. They usually do not have an inflection case, but the grammatical gender is typical, with some languages having two dozen genders (noun classes). The root of the verb usually remains the same, with particles or have verbs expressing tension and mood. For example, in a number of languages, the infinitive is an auxiliary, the introduction of the future. Prior to the expansion of the demographic era, The expansion of Bantu-speaking farmers, Central, South and Southeast Africa were pygmies-feeders, coisan-speaking hunter-gatherers, nilo-Sugar-speaking shepherds and kushite-speaking pastoralists. It is believed that the Central African pygmies and bantus branched out from the total population of ancestors about 70,000 years ago. Many Batwa groups speak Bantu; however, a significant portion of their vocabulary is not a Bantu by origin. Most of this dictionary is botanical, honey-collecting, or otherwise specializes in forest and is divided between the Western Batwa groups. It was suggested that these were remnants of the independent Western Batwa language (Mbenga or Baak). Prior to the expansion of Bantu, South Africa, the Koisan-speaking people inhabited South Africa. Their descendants mingled heavily with other peoples and adopted other languages. Some of them continue to live off feeding, often supplemented by work by neighbouring farmers in the arid areas around the Kalahari Desert, while more Nama continues their traditional existence, breeding livestock in Namibia and surrounding areas of southern Africa. Prior to Bantu's arrival in south-east Africa, the Kushite-speaking peoples migrated to the region from the Ethiopian Highlands and other, more northern areas. The first waves consisted of southern Kushite speakers who settled around Lake Turkana and parts of Tanzania dating back about 5,000 years. Centuries later, around 1000 AD, some eastern kushitic speakers also settled in northern and coastal Kenya. In addition, hoisan-speaking hunter-gatherers also inhabited southeast Africa before the expansion of Bantu. Populations of Nilo-Sugar-speaking herders made up a third group of residents of the district before the Bantu. The expansion of San Rock art, depicting a Bantu warrior carrying a shield. The displacement of Bantu settlers, who migrated south and settled in the summer areas of southern Africa over the past 2,000 years, has established a range of relationships with the indigenous people of San from violent conflict to ritual interaction and mixed marriages. c. 3000 BC to 500 AD It seems likely that the expansion of Bantu-speaking people from their main region in West Africa began around 4000-3500 BC Although early models suggested that early speakers were both iron use and agricultural, definitive archaeological evidence that they used iron did not appear until as early as 400 BC, although they were agricultural. The Western Branch, not necessarily linguistically different, according to Christopher Eret, followed the coast and major rivers of the Congo system to the south, reaching central Angola by about 500 BC. However, genetic research from The Cabinda Show The only haplogroups that originated in West Africa are there today, and the distinctive L0 to the Bantu population is absent, suggesting that there is a complete population replacement. In southern Africa, however, there could be a more complex mix. Further east, Bantu-speaking communities reached large Central African rainforests, and by 500 BC, innovative groups had emerged in the savannahs of the south, in what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and zambia. Another stream of migration, moving eastwards 3,000 years ago (1000 BC), created a new large population center near the Great Lakes of East Africa, where a rich environment supported a dense population. The movements of small groups to the south-east of the Great Lakes region were faster, with initial settlements widely dispersed near the coast and near rivers due to relatively harsh agricultural conditions in areas farther from the water. Pioneer groups reached the modern Kwazulu-Natal in southern Africa by 300 g. AD along the coast, and the present province of Limpopo (formerly Northern Transvaal) - on 500 AD . . . . . in the current South African region: mapungubwe (c.1075-1220) and the zambezi river, where the kings of Monomatapa built the famous complex of Great zimbabwe. Such processes of public education have been taking place more and more often since the 16th century. They were probably due to a denser population, which led to more specialized labour divisions, including military might, while overshadowing migration. Other factors were increased trade between African communities and with European and Arab traders on the coast, technological advances in economic activity and new methods in the political and spiritual ritualization of royalties as a source of national strength and health. The rise of the zulus empire (18th-19th century) By the time the Great zimbabwe ceased to be the capital of a large trading empire, Bantu speakers were present in much of southern Africa. Two main groups have been developed: Nguni (Xhosa, sulu, Swaziland), which has the eastern coastal plains, and Soto Tswana, who lived on the inside of the plateau. In the late 18th and early 19th century, two major events took place. Trekboers were colonizing new areas of southern Africa, moving northeast from the Cape Colony, and they came into contact with Xhosa, southern Nguni. At the same time, major events took place further north in present-day Kwazulu-Natal. At that time, the area was inhabited by dozens of small clans, one of which was zulu, and then small clan with no local differences what it may have been. In 1816, Shaka joined the throne of zul. Within a year, he conquered the neighbouring clans and made zulu the most important ally of the large Mtwewa clan, which was in competition with the Ndwandwe clan for supremacy in the northern part of present-day Kwazulu-Natal. Critic Manfred C. H. Eggert said that the current archaeological record in the Central African rainforest is extremely spotty and therefore far from convincing in order to be taken as a reflection of the constant influx of Bantu speakers into the forest, not to mention movement on a larger scale. Cm. also Bantu peoples of the Matrilian Belt Ramses III, associated with DNA analysis with the expansion of Bantu Links - Derek Nurse and Gerard Philipson: Bantu languages. Rutledge, London 2003. Evidence against the early split scenario shown here is presented in E. Patin et al., Dispersal and Genetic Adaptation of Bantu-speaking Populations in Africa and North America. Science, Vol. 356, Issue 6337, page 543-546 (May 5, 2017). doi:10.1126/science.aal1988. 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